

A SECOND ACCOMPT

OF

No. 5.

What *Progress* hath been hitherto made,

WITH

Such other PARTICULARS as are conceived
necessary for the Advancement and Perfecting

OF

A Publick Design

FOR

The *Accommodation, Releif* and *Benefit*

OF THE

PRISONERS

OF THE

COMPTER in the *POULTREY*,

Upon the intended ~~REBUILDING~~ thereof.

Humbly presented to ~~THE~~ SUPERINTENDENTS, and to all
Worthy BENEFACTORS.

Gal. 4. 18. *It is good to be zealously affected alwaies in a good thing.*

Prov. 13. 9. *Open thy mouth and Plead the Cause of the Poor and Needy.*

Prov. 29. 7. *The Righteous considereth the Cause of the Poor, but the
Wicked regardeth not to know it.*

Prov. 21. 13. *Who so stoppeth his Ears at the Cry of the Poor, he shall
Cry himself but shall not be heard.*

London, Printed by William Godbid, 1670.

Gifford (Humphrey)

N



Worthy Patriots,

THe whole Contents being but a kind of
an Epistle, requires none; a former
Paper heretofore Printed, and Published
upon the same account, hath led the
way: This is to second and improve. And yet, as
accustomed and conducing, I humbly crave counte-
nance and favour to the goodness of the Cause, and
benefit of the Effect; and have nothing to add,
but my earnest desire, that you will please, but for
this one time, to be so patient and kind, so good and
charitable, as to honour the poor Prisoners and me
with a serious reading and due consideration, and
to pass by my weakness for the goodness of my
Intention, being resolved never to trouble or molest
you so again; and humbly submit it and my self
to your candour and judgment, and to the Wisdom
and Direction of Superiours, as the Duty and Ob-
ligation of,

Most Charitable

&

Most Blessed,

Your most Humble

&

Thankful Servant,

Humphry Gyffard.

THE PROLOGUE to him that
deserves it

I Brother, the Fool's in Print again, but if you won't be one too, an apparent one, take a Fools counsel, be as silent as you can, least you prove one in discourse, and that's almost as bad: And 'tis but a folly to call him Fool, that is so little a Fool, as to think himself a great one; and so make your self a greater, by thinking your self none. I have this advantage too Brother, that by my humble Folly, I design that which is good and charitable, commendable and publick, which you, Sir, by your accumulative Wit endeavour to destroy; who is the greater Fool now Brother? If you will be really wise, pass by my tedious weakness, and imploy all your Logick and Rhetorick, Reputation and Wit, Art and Industry, to possess as many as you can, with the absolute necessity, pure charity, and true worth of the work; with the certainty of reward, and multitude of Blessings on the charitable and free Giver. And now, Brother, shake hands, how do'st do? I'll trust thee with the reading of it, and hope you'll be fit Company for the Wise and Good, and do us service: However, Man, thou canst not disoblige me into so much anger and ill will, but that in pitty, charity, and hope, I am resolvedly

Thine notwithstanding

H. G.

*The Ground and Argument for the first advancing
this Design.*

THe Prison of the Compter in the *Poultry* (as it was before the late dreadful Fire) contained in breadth but two and twenty Foot ground, by reason whereof, the said Compter was so minute, inconvenient, and insufficient, that there was not, nor could not be a Chappel, or Room, for the Minister and Prisoners to Assemble, Pray, Preach, and Hear in. the Pulpit standing in the open yard, which in Summer Suns and Heats, and Winter Rains and Colds, was most inconvenient, and exceeding prejudicial to the health and well-being both of Minister and Prisoners.

The Hole-ward also of the said Compter, was not, nor could not be twenty Foot Square, for sometimes forty, othertimes fifty Prisoners, to be and lie constantly in, dress and eat their Meat in, and for all other necessary Occasions and Offices, which caused the great Annoyances, Contagions, and yearly Mortality among them.

Neither was, nor could there be a particular separate Apartment or Ward for women to be, and lodge in, but were necessitated to be and lie in the mens Ward promiscuously together, and so Temptations and Debaucheries were impossible to be avoided and prevented.

And there was not, nor could there be a Room free of Rent for the most ancient, decrepit and sick Prisoners to lodge in; who, though Gentlemen and Citizens Born, Bred, and had lived well and in good fashion, yet by Misfortunes, Casualties, and Losses grown poor and not able to pay Rent, were thereby necessitated to lie in the said Holewards on the Boards, and there languish, dye, and perish.

Nor was, nor could there be a Place or Room free of Rent for poor Artificers and Handy-craft Prisoners to work in, during their Imprisonment, whose Wives and Childrens whole dependance rested solely on the benefit of their said Husbands Work, and otherwise could not but be inevitably subjected to Poverty and Want, be turned out of doors into the street, and necessitated to beg or lie upon the Parish, or pine, starve and dye.

And by reason of the smallness of the said Ground and Building, the closeness and want of Air was such, that the Prisoners in general, both in the Lodging and Holewards, were so crowded together, and stifled up therein, that they were always subject to annoyances and
stenchus,

stenches, Infections and Contagions, Sickneſs and Diſeaſes, inſomuch that very many died yearly therein; which did ſo deter their Kindred, Friends and Adverſaries, from coming to treat with them, viſit and receive them, that it was not only a great grief and diſcomfort, but alſo an exceeding prejudice and injury to the Priſoners.

The Remedy of which ſad Deſects is the preſent Deſign.

The firſt Attempt therein, with the Difficulties and Intricacies.

The Condition of the Caſe being thus, the Wants ſo many, the Inconveniencies ſo great, and the prejudice ſo inſufferable, and all ſo manifeſt and indiſputable, and yet no one, any, or all in a capacity or poſſibility of knowing ſo well, ſo fully every particular thereof as my ſelf, by my living ſo conſtantly, for ſo many years, at the ſaid Compter door, as Maſter-Keeper thereof, in the continual view, ſenſe and apprehenſion of all the ſaid Deſects, Prejudices, and Complaints, and the difficulty of ever obtaining and ſecuring ſufficient additional Ground for enlargement; and the almoſt impoſſibility of ever projecting and attaining any way or proportionate Aſſiſtances toward the Purchaſing of additional Ground, and raiſing, and perfecting ſo grand a Deſign and Work; eſpecially at a time when ſo many good Gentlemen and Citizens, and the Chamber of London, were ſo exceedingly damniſhed, impoverished, and undone, ſo lately, by a deſtructive War, ſweeping Plague, and conſuming Fire ſucceſſively: And when ſo many Churches, Halls, Colledges, Alms-houſes, and Publick Buildings, do yet want, beg, and claim a Contribution to their Re-building and Re-eſtabliſhment; ruminating and reflecting thereupon, the multitude of jealousies and fears, diſcouragements and difficulties did ſo perplex, poſſeſs and confound my thoughts, ſo torment, diſcompoſe and macerate me; inſomuch that to eaſe my mind, and quiet my ſpirits, in my own defence I concluded and judged it beſt to communicate and adviſe, and troubled all my Friends and Acquaintance with my continual diſcourſes and arguments thereof; and with patience and perſeverance at length happily diſcovered, that few had any thing material, or confidence to oppoſe, only doubted the Iſſue; but the Wiſdom of ſome, the Goodneſs of others, and the Religion of many (though of different Opinions and Judgments) were ſo prevalent, that they declared a true ſenſe of the ſaid Deſects, and the neceſſity for Remedy and Redreſs, did fully approve and value the Deſign, and freely and nobly comfort and encourage me by Promiſes

Promises and Subscriptions, and doubted not but the generallity would be equally sensible and free to so publick and incomparable a Work, so apparently necessary, so purely charitable, so perpetually beneficial, especially as being to poor helpless and comfortless Prisoners, otherwise remediless forever. Thus heartened, after a little pause and time, my own Sense and Zeal pressing, and Noble Divine Charity precipitating me thereto; impatient of the delays and demurs of better Heads and more able Pens, I reconciled my self to the undertaking of stating and modelling the Design into form and method, and to multiply and marshal all Arguments and Inducements my weak Brains and interrupted Studies could muster up in the short time limited, and adventured to Print and Publish the same, which is the first Paper in the Proem mentioned.

The Progress.

Having dispersed the said first Paper, and finding such encouragement from the Wifest and the Best, cheerfully to proceed therein, I was yet so unhappy as to meet with petty rubs and checks, and some unkind Oppositions and Disputes, which after I had pacified and satisfied the Gain-sayers, by clearing some misapprehensions, mistakes and prejudices, I presented my Paper for Subscriptions, and withall solicited the gaining of a sufficient proportion of additional Ground for the Ends designed, where most conveniently, and upon the best terms to be purchased, in Fee rather than by Lease, as being suitable to the Title in the former Ground of the Compter, to which it is to be annexed, which is the Cities; and also as best husbandry, and less subject to exceptions and disputes; it being thus for a perpetual enjoyment to the charitable Uses designed, free from after hazzards and charge of a new Contract and Lease. But in the transacting thereof, I encountered also so many, so great difficulties and intrigues, both from the grand Landlords, who were unwilling to sell the Inheritance, and from the Tenants and Sub-Tenants, who (having some a small number, others more, and the rest very many years in their particular houses by Lease) were very difficult and averse at first, and not easily after prevailed upon to resign their Leases without troublesome demurs and disputes for their own terms; insomuch that I was hugely disheartened, and so confounded between hope and fear, that I suspended all further solicitation for Subscriptions; and rationally, as being nonsense to proceed therein till I had agreed and gained a certain Grant of the

the said Ground at a reasonable value to enlarge the Compter, sufficient to contain the intended Chappel and Rooms, and make it more Airy, and convenient for remedy of the Defects and Annoyances of the former Compter, as designed. But at length, by an unwearied Assiduity and continued Importunity of one and the other, I have prevailed, on the Reason and Goodness of the Court, that the Fee of the said additional Ground is now offered and agreed for at 420 *l.* which is a proportionate value to other Ground so situate and disposed of: For which first step and happiness towards the advancement of the present Design, Gods Name be glorified, and his best Blessing accumulated as a Reward on all them and their Posterity who have been instrumental and contributory thereto, and the Prisoners who are to have the Comfort and Benefit thereof, will no doubt add and multiply their Benedictions in their continual Orisons and Amens.

Before I proceed any further, I think my self obliged by the Laws of Civility and Gratitude to insert in this Place the Honour and Names of those Worthy Patriots, who were so kind and charitable to subscribe or promise, at the time of my first presentation of my said Paper before-mentioned; humbly craving their pardon if not duely marshall'd according to their Honour and Degrees, and none to take exceptions, if for want of a Register and Memory, I happen to omit any of their Names who were so charitable as to Promise, without expressing what Sum, or misenter others, resolving for the future to be very circumspect therein, and to give a true account thereof, with the Sum of each Subscriber.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Lord Bishop of <i>Chichester</i> , deceased.	Mr. <i>William Turner</i> .
Lord Bishop of <i>Rochester</i> .	Mr. <i>William Penoyer</i> .
Sir <i>John Langham</i> ,	Mr. <i>Samuel Mayer</i> .
Sir <i>Andrew Riccard</i> .	Mr. <i>Christopher Booke</i> .
Sir <i>William Thomson</i> .	Mr. <i>James Clethero</i> .
Sir <i>Samuel Barnadiston</i> .	Mr. <i>Thomas Papillon</i> , paid.
Sir <i>Gervase Elwes</i> .	Mr. <i>John Carpenter</i> .
Sir <i>William Backhouse</i> , paid.	Mr. <i>Uniton Seaman</i> .
Captain <i>John Jones</i> .	Mr. <i>Thomas Dios</i>
Mr. <i>John Bishop</i> .	Madam <i>Hall</i> .

By Promise or Assurance.

Lord Arch-Bishop of <i>Canterbury.</i>	Mr. <i>Ducane.</i>
Lord Bishop of <i>London.</i>	Mr. <i>Elves.</i>
Lord Bishop of <i>Sarum.</i>	Mr. <i>Farrington.</i>
Dr. <i>Richard Perrinchief.</i>	Mr. <i>Fox.</i>
Sir <i>John Cutler.</i>	Mr. <i>Fethey.</i>
Sir <i>Theophilus Biddolph.</i>	Mr. <i>Gumbledens.</i>
Sir <i>Andrew King.</i>	Mr. <i>Hobbert.</i>
Esquire <i>Bond.</i>	Mr. <i>Hall.</i>
Esquire <i>Dashwood.</i>	Mr. <i>Jefferies.</i>
Esquire <i>Cullinge.</i>	Mr. <i>Jaques.</i>
Esquire <i>Bolles.</i>	Mr. <i>Jones.</i>
Colonel <i>Mue.</i>	Mr. <i>Jackson.</i>
Major <i>Brooke.</i>	Mr. <i>Mohun.</i>
Captain <i>Hampden.</i>	Mr. <i>Morthwaite.</i>
Captain <i>Moone.</i>	Mr. <i>Page.</i>
Mr. <i>Aires.</i>	Mr. <i>Scur.</i>
Mr. <i>Barre.</i>	Mr. <i>Skinner.</i>
Mr. <i>Brettons.</i>	Mr. <i>M. Thompson.</i>
Mr. <i>Bailie.</i>	Mr. <i>R. Thompson.</i>
Mr. <i>Briggeshaw.</i>	Mr. <i>Townsend.</i>
Mr. <i>Bagnell.</i>	Mr. <i>Vandeput.</i>
Mr. <i>Collwell.</i>	Mr. <i>White.</i>
Mr. <i>Collclough.</i>	Mr. <i>Whitchurch.</i>
Mr. <i>Dawes.</i>	Mr. <i>Whittingham.</i>

I have delivered also my first Printed Paper to many other worthy Persons, of whose free Contribution I have great hope, and no cause to doubt but that you will find their Names and Sums in an after List of all the Benefactors; which I design to publish for the general satisfaction, that whatsoever is given and paid hereupon, may be truly known, fairly accounted for, and justly disposed of, to all and only the Uses designed, without abuse, injury or fraud, or cause of jealousy or suspicion.

In the next place, I conceive an Account may be expected, what the Charge of the Particulars designed may amount to, which, though I cannot demonstrate exactly, yet according to the account of Artificers do assure you, the Opinion and Computation of some is 500 L.

others 600*l.* which with the aforefaid Coft of 420*l.* for the faid additional Ground, will make about 1000*l.* in the Total: And fhall add, that the other part of the faid Compter, and the Offices belonging thereto, will coft the City about 3000*l.* more. For Prifons are not to be built at the rate of dwelling Houfes, they can fcarce be made thick and ftrong enough, to keep Knaves and Rogues from Breaches and Escapes, as fuch generally there are: Iron is not fufficient to Bar them in, *Mercury* is in their Brains, and *Aqua-fortis* in their Breeches; they are of the true Family of the Light-foots, Ubiquitaries, once gone, gone forever, to *Terra incognita*, or the World in the Moon, *Greshams* Telescope cannot difcover them, nor *Lilly* himfelf retrieve or conjure them out: Let the Sheriff, Creditor and Goaler ftorm, whine and pine as they please, fuch are no way concerned in their lofs, damage and ruin; cheating and debaucheries brought them in, and nothing elfe defigned in getting out, till perpetrating their Iniquities, the Juftice of God take them napping, tardy or frantick with the Fire of their Paftions and Corruptions of their Affections; and for their circumventing Brain, Hardnefs of Heart, Illnefs of Livers, Obdurate Spleens, Overflowing Galls, Putrid Lungs, and Stinking Breaths, fulnefs of Humours, and want of Noble Spirits, dye of the Meagrim or Pallie, Obfttruction or Dropsie, Vomiting or Loofenefs, Scurvy or *French* Consumption, or the like adequate Diftempers or Difeafes, if the Devil account not with them at the Gallows.

Having given this Narrative and Account of the Ground and Argument of the faid Design and Undertaking, with the firft Attempt, and hitherto Progreff therein; as alfo the value and price of the additional Ground, and computation of the total Charge, with all the feveral circumftances thereof: Before I proceed any further (as a previous preparative to the fucceeding part) I fhall in this place enumerate fome material Particulars, which many are not privy to, and few acquainted with, or otherwife would not remember, or well confider of.

The firft whereof is, That the City Stock and Treafure was heretofore fo ill husbanded, and fo exceedingly exhausted, during the time of the twenty years unnatural and unhappy Wars, and reduced to fo inconfiderable a Bank and Income, and the late dreadful Conflagration hath fo destroyed and confumed their Publick Edifices and Buildings, and thereby fo exceedingly impaired and diminifhed their Proprieties and Rents, and the Charge of Re-edifying and renewing thereof requires fo incredible and inexpressible a Sum, That the Magiftrates

Magistrates and Councils by all their Study, Industry and Proposals, cannot yet attain or accomplish sufficient Assistances and Recruits to enable them to defray their present vast Charge and Disbursements, much less satisfy all other demands upon them; so that at present there is such an incapacity and impossibility in the City to any Acts of Charity, or Works of Supererogation, that it would be an Incivility, Affront, and Impudence to propose, or expect more from them, than the Building of that part which is requisite for the upholding of Government, and Maintenance of the Publick Rights and Interests, which (as aforesaid) will amount to 3000*l.* and by experience I have just cause to fear, that that Sum will not easily or speedily be allowed or spared out of the Common Stock, but that a Necessity will be put upon them to raise or make it up otherwaies, either at Interest, or by Subscriptions, or Loan of the Magistrates and Commons, as a testimony of their respect and indulgence to the Cities Condition, Interest and Honour.

It is also manifest and observable, That the Particulars in Design, *viz.* the additional Ground for increase of Air, the enlargement of the two Holewards for Men and Women, for their better conveniency and health, the erecting the Chappel for the Ministers accommodation, and for the Prisoners to serve God in, learn their Duties, and way to save their Souls; the Chamber for the most ancient, decrepit, and sick Prisoners to lye in, for the preservation of their Lives; the Room for poor handy-craft Prisoners to work in, for the maintenance of their Wives and Families, are all new, not before, nor possible to be in the compass of the old Ground and Compter. Every one of which, without doubt, is perfectly necessary, and in Pity and Charity worthy of all care and provision, by all that account themselves, and really are, and desire to be esteemed, either as commendable Governours, good Citizens, or true Christians.

Neither in the way proposed is there any Rent to be paid, nor any benefit to accrue to the City, the Sheritt, Keeper, or any Officer, or Person, for any the aforementioned Chappel, Chamber, Working Room or said two Holewards and Enlargements thereof; but the Prisoners are to have and enjoy perpetually the benefit and use thereof, free from Rent and Charge, and so to be secured by Deed, and Register, and a Copy thereof to be laid in the Prisoners Common Chest with three Locks, and the Prisoners obliged to read over the same once a Quarter in open Court, to imprint their Title and Tenure in their Memories, and thereby insure the perpetual enjoyment there-

of to them and their Successours, and no possibility of ever alienating or estranging the same.

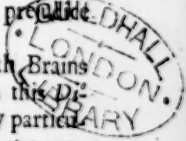
It is also very considerable, and an undeniable Argument and Inducement to the expediting the said Design, That the present *Poultry-Compter* now kept in *Aldgate*, is all above Stairs, no Yard, and very little Air; and by reason of the Scituation, and thickness of the Stone walls, is extream hot in the Summer, and excessive cold in the Winter; and is so small and close, and so many pen'd up together in the Hole-wards and Rooms, and so little accommodation, that the Prisoners have a most inconvenient and uneasy being, and very subject to contagious Diseases, and a Mortality among them, to the number of above 20 Prisoners dying within a years space, which is most sad, and worthy of a Christian Pity, and speedy Redress.

And the reason why this Ground of this *Compter* only is now proposed to be enlarged, is, because the other of *Wood street* was of a much greater extent, and the now additional Ground for this, will but little more than equal the other, which surely it well deserves, since 'tis the Cities Ground, and Rent, which the other *Compter* is not; and as being nearest to the Custom-house, and Exchange, and by concurrence thereto, will somewhat the more regain and settle a greater Correspondence and Trade towards and to the said Exchange, and this end of the City; too much (of late years especially) removed, and too little look'd into, and no care taken of.

It is also of very ill Consequence, if the said *Compter*, which is a Publick Prison, be suffered to be undertaken and Built by a Forreign Hand, at their own Cost and Charge, for private Interest and Profit, for so the greatness of the Charge must undoubtedly mount the Rent thereof to a proportionate sum *per annum*, 6 at least *per cent*. And if 10, 'tis but according to the general advancement in other Buildings; and that vastly new rais'd Rent must necessarily be re-imburshed by an additional Chamber-Rent, or Fees, or both, imposed upon the poor Prisoners, which will be a new treble exaction and oppression upon them; whereas it is notoriously known, that the generality of Prisoners were ever heretofore by their Poverty unable to pay the old Chamber-Rent, which was small and inconsiderable comparatively: And if so raised, and the Prisoners be discharged before payment thereof, the Prisoners will never pay willingly, the Law, Judge, and Jury will never compel them thereto; The Keeper then can never receive, and so can never be able to pay the said exacted new Rent: And if the Prisoner be not dischargable till he hath paid, then little hopes of attaining

aining to ability or Freedom; Poverty disables the Prisoner, and their disability incapacitates the Keeper, and so no Rent paid by either. Besides, upon this account many of the Prisoners, especially those who lie long, and so will owe very much at this exacted rate, will thereby through their Poverty and Inability be necessitated to a perpetual Imprisonment, till Death free them, and their Wives and Children famish and perish, to the Dishonour, Scandal, and Reproach of the City, its Governours, and Government, till the Parliament, or Common Council in Justice, Pitié, and Honour retrench and reduce the Rent to what is equitable, convenient, and charitable, to the preclude and ruine of the imprudent and improvident Undertaker.

And if it be not supposable, that any Projector, that hath Brains and Money, can be so inconsiderate and fool-hardy; Then this *Dilemma* is irrefragable. That it will not then be re-built by any particular person with the enlargements proposed, at the old, or at a convenient Rent, and so either the now *Compter* must be continued in *Aldgate*, or that in the *Poultry* be re-built upon that spot of Ground as heretofore, and all the recited Inconveniencies and Defects must be, as now in this, or as then in that, to the Detriment, Injury, and Ruine of the poor Prisoners, and the Dishonour and Scandal of the City and Citizens thereof; or else it must be re-built with such Enlargements, either by the City singly, or by the assistance of others jointly, as I propose: The continuance of the present *Compter* in *Aldgate*, or the return to the like of the former in the *Poultry*, is so unreasonable, destructive, and dishonourable, that all are of the Opinion and judgement for enlargement, and most for all the particulars of convenience, and Rooms of Charity proposed. Then the Question only is, at whose Charge to be so re-built. If the City singly undertake it at the sole Charge of the Chamber, its present Stock as aforesaid, will not bear it; and if taken up at Interest, the other Rent will not repay it by above 100 *l. per annum*, which will be an Annual, and in time become an insupportable Charge and Dammage; and if the City raise the Rent proportionate to the principal Charge and Interest, then the case will be as aforesaid, equally injurious, dishonourable, and hazardous to the City, as to the supposed Forrein Undertaker; What Councillour or Oracle can then propose any other more rational or feasible way; but that the City be at the Charge of its proper part, for the upholding of Right and Government: And in respect to the Cities Condition, Interest, and Honour, and in Pitié and Charity to the poor helpless, comfortless Prisoners. That all
that:



that are good, Religious, and Rich, especially Citizens, lay to their Helping Hands, for the perfecting of so publick, so necessary, so Charitable a work, and in ambition and emulation each to exceed the other.

Cum manibus multis grande levatur onus.

And Gentlemen, it is no exceeding great Sum that is desired or expected from the generality. Particular Congregations have the credit of advancing a greater Sum to the purchase of, and raising a Meeting-House; and this is a Chappel or Room, the name whereof makes no real difference, both equally intended for the Worship and Glory of God, and good of Souls; whereas this work is an additional perpetual Pitié and Charity to the Body also of the necessitous and afflicted, to the Prisoners who are lock'd up, and barr'd from Maintenance and Liberty, Societie and Ordinances. And Obedience and Gratitude, makes Charity a Duty to God. 'Twill also be a respect and Provision for your own Flesh and Blood, your Successours being no less subject to Providence, Casualties and Misfortunes, Poverty and a Prison, then the present Prisoners were in the Loins of their Predecessours. All parties have been, and therefore may be unhappy Prisoners. Again, 'tis your particular Interest also. Blessing is the due reward of Charity; the Prayers of the Prisoners multiply them, and the God of Power Insures them; so you have Principal, and Interest, and Security. Your assurance also of Salvation depends upon Charitie, For Faith singly is invisible, insignificant, and Justifies not, but as operative in Works, particularly and especially of Charity; and how can your hope then be otherwise well grounded? Charity is a perfect Antidote against Covetousness and Baseness, Pride and Malice, and most other Vices, it is the Impulse of the Soul, the Spirit of all Graces, the Form of all Virtues; Charity is the Excellency and Glory, the Perfection and Delight of God; the Grand President and Exemplar, the Joy and happiness of Man; the Emanations, Effluxes and Issues of Gods goodness and Charity, being the Fountain, the Original efficient Cause, Soul and Life of all Glorious created Beings and Enjoyments. No Creation, Redemption, or Preservation without it; No Pardon, no Heaven, no Happiness, but by it. Charity is the grand Moderator and Umpire in all cases of Equity, and Conscience, Joyns, Unites, and Cements, Governs and Quiets, Upholdeth and Improveth Kingdoms, Cities, Societies, and Families; Moderates the Affections, and Regulates the Passions, Melts the Stony Heart, and makes the Bowels yearn, sends and gives Food to the Hungry,

Hungry, Apparel to the Naked, Relief to the Prisoner, and Comfort to the afflicted : Charity is the Wedding Garment, the distinguishing Character, the way to Heaven, the Title to the right Hand of God, and to the highest Mansions ; A Mite of it is of more value than a Hecatomb, For it is the Grand Communicative Magnetic Spirit, the true Noble *Elixir*. Divine Eternal Charity is the Image and beloved of God, The Honour of good Men, the duty of Christians, the delight of Saints ; and through Mercy and Grace, the Meritorious Inheritour of all Blessings ; and Rewards, Happiness and Heaven.

But Worthy Sir, When I had not scribbled beyond this Period, and at your casual cursory Reading of it, you being so possess'd and free, as presently to promise me \S l. towards the Work ; I cannot think fit to proceed, till I have paid my due acknowledgement, and Thanks to you for such your Noble Charity : Indeed Master, it was more than I expected ; your Losses I doubt not have been very many, and know your Charge to be much greater than most Persons, and yield that there are other obliging Objects of Charity, but yet none Sir, that I find and conceive to be more, if so naturally and comparably inducive ; And may the God of Mercy and Power return to you and yours Ten Thousand *Guinies*, and Eternal Mansions for Reward. But good Sir, be pleas'd to add ~~to~~ this kindness, to recommend me to others, and prepare them with your powerful Language, and Interest in them ; for I have a hard task, and am afraid the Generality are become so Irreligious and Atheistical, so unnatural and uncharitable, so covetous and tenacious, or so profuse and prodigal, so dull and deaf, so averse and fear'd, that no Language that I (who am so weak, so mean, and low Spirited) can use, will incline, convince, and prevail upon them ; And that's the reason indeed, why, the better to strengthen and enforce my Arguments, and fix and secure all parties, but Atheists ; and so ground and insure my hopes, I choose to add a Sermon of God Almighty's own making, all Scripture and nothing else, least the Reverend Black, or Spiritual Gray, should account it an intrusion or presumption unpardonable, find fault, or take exception, and prejudice or scandalize me or the Design ; But because it is somewhat numerous in the Texts quoted, and will be too long a *Paraphrasis* in this place ; I have transmitted it at the end of my Discourse for a Refuge, and shall only here acquaint and prepare you a little with my Text, and its *Analysis* and *Coherence*, and so refer you.

The Text is *Luk. 6. 36.*

Be ye therefore Merciful, as your Father is Merciful.

When Jesus had lifted up his Eyes on his Disciples, and said, Blessed are ye Poor, for yours is the Kingdom of God, *ver. 20.* And pronounced Wo unto the Rich that had received their consolation, *ver. 24.* And to the full and merry Wo and hunger, Mourning and Weeping, *ver. 25.* And a Wo to them that seek or receive universal applause; the accusation of their Fathers to the false Prophets, *ver. 26, & 27.* He thus Lectures them. But I say unto you (which hear) Love, do good to, Bless, pray for, (whom) your Enemies, which hate you, which Curse, Strike, or Rob you. And in *ver. 30.* saith, Give to every Man that asketh, and ask not again thy Goods of him that took them: and do you as you would have Men should do to you, *ver. 31.* Then from the 32. to the 34. tells them, How thankless Love for Love, Good for Good, Loan to receive again, is; for Sinners do even the same. And *ver. 35.* re-chargeth them. But love ye (the same again) your Enemies; Do good and lend, hoping for nothing again. And what then? Your Reward shall be great, Ye shall be the Children of the Highest, For he is kind unto the unthankful, and to the Evil; And then knits and folds up all in this 36 *ver.*

Therefore be ye Merciful, as your Father is Merciful.

Or otherwise thus.

Therefore, for the reasons aforesaid, I Jesus say, *ver. 27.* Be, (imperative) Command, Ye, my Apostles, my Disciples, my chosen, *ver. 13.* Ye, the Multitude of People, *ver. 17.* which hear, *ver. 27.* Ye, that will, that shall be the Children of the Highest, and have great Reward, *ver. 35.* be what? Be ye therefore Merciful; and the Pattern, the Exemplar is, as your Father is Merciful; your Father the Highest, who is kind to the unthankful, and to the Evil, *ver. 35.*

Be therefore ye Merciful, as your Father is Merciful.

And so much for this place and time.

And therefore let us Pray,

Almighty and most Merciful Lord God, Our Father which art in Heaven, who givest us our daily Bread, and forgivest our Trespases, our Debts, and leads us not into Temptation, but deliverest us from Evil; Grant I most humbly beg, that these words which thy beloved
Son

Son our Merciful Saviour Jesus Christ hath said, and are written for our Instruction, may, through the Grace of thy Holy Spirit, be so grafted inwardly in all our Hearts, that they may bring forth in us the Fruits of the Spirit, in some 30, in some 60, in some an 100 fold, in all some; and make us Merciful, as thou our Father art Merciful: That so we may be the Children of the Highest, and receive a great Reward; and this again I humbly beg, O Merciful Father, for Jesus Christ his sake, Our only Mediator and Advocate; To whom with the Holy Ghost, three Persons and one God, be ascribed all Power, Glory, and Praise for ever, and for ever. *Amen*

And Gentlemen; Now I have given you this ample Account of all the substantial parts, with the material Circumstances and Considerations thereto belonging, and call'd in Magnetick Omnipotent Charity for Influence and Aid, and quoted the unquestionable Word of God, for testimony and Edification; I take it for granted that abundantly enough is said to justify the present Design to be perfectly necessary, and highly commendable, and of sufficient Argument and Potency to convince and induce all persons that have a clear brain, a good heart, and a Noble Soul, a moral Principle, and a Christian Spirit, that have any regard to God or Man, Religion or Reason, to the publick good; or to the Cities Honour, to their own worldly Interest, or their Eternal Happiness, to judge themselves in duty, Prudence, Policy, and Conscience obliged to approve, promote, and advance the Design, either by Commendation or Assistance; Both Magistrates and Ministers, Gentlemen and Citizens, Aliens and Natives, Lawyers and Officers, of this or that Judgement, Noble and Wise, Major and Minor, but especially the Rich and Able, the Religious and Charitable, Married and Sole, that God in his Goodness and Charity hath blessed with great or competent Estates, or preserved them from grand Losses, Poverty and Ruine more than many others, all to contribute more or less, their Guinies or their Mites, their good Words or Prayers towards this Honourable Design and commendable Work, that so it may be brought to a speedy perfection, for the conveniency, Health and well being of the Bodies and Souls of the poor distressed Prisoners, there being no other better way or means feasible or possible, to compass or effect the same by.

The Design in all its parts and Particles being thus laid open to the view and understanding of such as please to read it; I account and assure my self, that the wisest, the best, and the richest, are so well satisfied,

tisfyed, and so fully posselt, as on account of Reason, Religion, Interest and Charity, to be willing and ready to subscribe freely thereto; so that in Justice and Gratitude I am now only to take care, and give them an account what course I intend to take about the said Subscriptions, Collections, and Disposal; And first, in order to the obtaining the more and larger Subscriptions, I intend to Print this, with a Paper for Subscriptions by it self, and deliver both to all hopeful Benefactors, the more seriously to consider, and resolve thereupon, and shall be obliged to them that shall be so sensible, Charitable, and kind, as to recommend me to Strangers unknown to me, and so increase my number. And hope the good Ladies will be so pleas'd with the propos'd enlargement of the Womens Ward for the better conveniency, accommodation and health of their modest and tender Sex, that by their pretty obliging Caresses, successful Rhetorick, and infallible importunities, they will vouchsafe to encourage, induce, and incite their affectionate and indulgent Husbands to a free Contribution, and somewhat the more liberal for their sakes: Then in convenient time after delivery of the said two Papers, I resolve to wait upon each of them, to receive the said lesser Paper, with their Subscriptions thereto. Next as opportunity serves, I intend to collect and receive what is hitherto Subscribed and promised, and to pay it in as I receive it to the Right Worshipful Sir *Robert Viner*, or *Edward Backwel* Esquire, or to the Chamberlain of *London* for the time being, to the uses designed; or rather shall desire each Party will please to pay, or to order their Payments to either of the said Persons Treasurery, at their own choice; And shall proceed after the same Method, for the future Subscriptions hereto, and so as Money comes in, the first disposal is to be made to the Company for the said additional Ground, as agreed for, viz. 420 l. and after to pay for Materials and Work, as fast as Stock increaseth, till the whole Work designed be finished; And if we are so happy as to have an *Overplus*, then to buy, and pay thereout for Bed-steads, Hutts, Ruggs, and other necessary Utensils, for the Use and Benefit of the poor Prisoners, peculiarly belonging to the said two Holdwards, and Rooms for the Aged and Sick; And if yet there remain a Sum, then to put it out at Interest into the Chamber of *London*, for the Relief and Release of the said poor Prisoners annually for ever, by Order of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Court of Aldermen, which will be a most inducive, perpetual, and secured Charity for ever.

And now Gentlemen, the whole Account being finished at this Period, you might very well expect your ease and quiet ; And indeed, it was a huge content and pleasure to me, to think my self so near the end of my Task and Undertaking ; But upon review, I fear not only the Learned and the Wits, but the Ignorant and the Covetous in the Reading, and in their Coffee-house discourses, may censure, accuse, and arraign me for a confident Fool, and troublesome busy bodie, that upon so small a stock of Brains, such meanness of Parts, and so inconsiderable a Reputation, should adventure to instruct and teach my Superiours and betters. All that I shall plead in Barr, and Justification, is ; That the Defects are manifest and insufferable, proved and undeniable ; the Cure must be granted then to be, and certainly is necessary and commendable, and as yet no other ways visible or feasible ; The undertaking it was like to be troublesome, and give Offence to one or other, and the generality are laizy, the Rich busy, and the Wise cautious, the most indulge to their own ease, and few but love their own quiet ; But I (by my place) was always in the fence and complaints of the said Defects, and so more under a duty of discovery, and care for Cure, and was necessitated to undertake it, because no body else did or would ; and surely no more or better is expected or required by God or Man from me, or any, than our Talent, what our Head, Heart or Hand are capable of ; And nice fitting of every word, and squaring every Period with Dashes, and Interlines, and fair Writing, is troublesome and tedious, and delays in our case are dangerous ; We have lost already the opportunity of a treble choice of Ground, and if this last, all is gone irrecoverably and for ever, The whole Design is ruined, and the Prisoners perpetuated to their former Miseries of Stenches, Annoyances, contagions, Sickneses, and a yearly Mortality amongst them, and no regard or care had of either their Bodies or Souls ; And if impropriety of Language, Multitude of Words, needless Repetitions, dulness of Style, want of true Method, weakness of Arguments, and too Magisterial expressions be my just Accusation, and real Crime, I than't dispute or deny it : Let it be so, the Design is commendable, my Intentions good, my Zeal is harmless, my Confession humble, and my Submission is absolute ; what would you have ? if severe Justice condemn for this or that, Equity will relieve me, and Charity Seal my Pardon ; and the more my Guilt, the greater is your Goodness, your Kindness, and your Honour, and to which I shall apportion my Thanks, and the Prisoner: the r

Prayers : And if you, or any body will please upon my Grounds and considerable Circumstances laid before you, to raise a more concise and powerful Piece, find out a more expeditious and certain way of attaining the end designed ; I'll bribe you, pay for the Printing, and act any part in it with chearfulness. To the Worldly and Covetous what shall I say more ? but that I understand you better than to think you persons to be wheedled or storm'd out of your beloved Mony or Freedom; The ground of the Design is truly stated, and the Inducements civilly laid before you, your Money is still your own, and your liberty is not impeacht. If you think your Cash better in your Chest, in Trade, at Interest, at Bottomarie, or in your Coffins, rather than be Charitable, or trust God Almighty, much good do you, please your selves ; If we differ in Opinion I than't judge, the just Judge at last will resolve the Point betwixt us ; But I'm affraid Angels will not be bribed with bagges full of Guinies, nor St. *George* take an Army of half Crowns, nor St. *Charles* accept his own broad stamp'd Coin to Lead, Guard, and Defend them from the Grave, the Dragon, and the Gulf, to St. *Peter* ; nor St. *Peter* or his Master set open Heaven Gates, without valuable Bills of Exchange for, and credible Testimonials of their good Works and Charity here ; and what better and more acceptable Certificate can be than this from the Poor, Needy, helpless, and afflicted Prisoners. And if all hitherto works not, the Sermon I hope will, 'tis Gods own making, so refer him thereto, and shall hope till the 11 hour is past ; and if then, God reward him for his labour with Wisdom, increase of Riches, and Heaven. For the Ignorant, I shall neither accuse, nor answer their Folly ; only tell them, their Ignorance required multitude of Words, and Repetitions to furnish and feed their brains, and inculcate it into their Memories and Consciences ; and if not yet convinc'd and converted, return them to the Prologue, and a second Reading.

To my Honoured Superiours and betters, Magistrates and Governors, what shall I conclude with ? They are knowing and wise, good and Charitable, I have no cause to doubt or fear them ; for if they please to accuse, I humbly confess ; if they dislike, I decline ; if they condemn, I submit, and what their Wisdom and Power orders and Commands, I believe and obey ; all that I humbly desire or expect from them, from all, is ; That the Defects enumerated in the first Ground and Argument be duly considered, and the Cure timely applied, without regard or dis-regard to what I am, or what in my simplicity

simplicity I have said in the Case, and then I shall have no cause to doubt neither the general Sense, nor the free Charity of the Wise and Rich, the good and the Religious; for Honour and Gods blessing, inward Content and Satisfaction, and eternal Enjoyment and Happiness, are abundantly sufficient Temptations and Inducements; I shall then have no occasion to trouble them, or my self, in this kind any further for the future; So humbly beg their general Pardon for this, present my due Service and Thanks, and oblige my self for ever,

Most Reverend and Honourable

Right Worshipful and Worshipful,

And all

Noble and Worthy

Patriots and Benefactors;

Yours perpetually

in all Humility

and

Services.

H. G.



POSTSCRIPT.

Gentlemen,

Upon consideration, I have so high an Opinion of the worthiness of the Work in it self; And have so great a hope and confidence of the Goodness and Charity of a sufficient Partie, if not the Generality; That, for expedition, and saving of charges in Printing, and that you may receive the Honour of your own natural Freeness; I do forbear to add here the promised remaining part of my Sermon begun; but I have an Hour-Glass full of proper Texts ready collected, and methodized, Very many that abundantly set forth the exceeding Greatness and Fulness of the Mercies of God our Father, our Exemplar in the Text, to the Poor, to the Needy, to Prisoners, and to all; And a number of other Texts both Preceptive and Directive, Inducive and Coercive, Rewardable and Penal, on Earth, in Heaven, and in Hell; with some Presidents of the Holy, the Good, and the Wise; and the different Principles and Practices, Fates and Ends of the Wicked, the Voluptuous, and the Covetous, And to such as would not believe, consult, and imitate *Job*, *David*, and *Solomon*, or Noble Christian *Zaccheus*, the free Publican to the Poor: I have quoted the end and unhappiness of the three Brother *Dives*'s, to champ upon, viz. The Rich (Courtier or Citizen) in his Purple, fine Linnen, and sumptuous Fare; And the other Country Gentleman with his full Barns; And the Rich young Fool in the Gospel, that rather than give to the Poor, as Christ commanded him

A Farmer
of his
Majesties
Customs or
Revenue.

Luk. 16. 19

12. 16.

18. 22.

Mat. 19. 12

him, went away sorrowful, and would not hearken to; and follow him, but valued his great Possessions more, than Christ, and Treasure in Heaven; And the Dialogue between the first uncharitable *Dives* in Hell, and *Abraham* Luk. 16. 23. with poor *Lazarus* in Heaven, is really well worth the Reading and referring to; And the other Rich Covetous Fool *Dives*, that Night, in which he vapoured so highly 12. 13. of the fulness of his Barns, and the Multitude of his 19. Fruit and Goods, as sufficient for many Years, and designed his Ease, Voluptuousness and Mirth, that very Night 20. God required his Soul from him, before he could make his Will; For the Question was, whose then should those things be, which he had so provided, is a good *Caveat* also? But in this, and all that I have said, how Magisterial soever, I protest nothing is intended by me to grate or offend any. Nor because I desire a Guilt, but yet I do Phil. 4. 17. desire that Fruit may abound to your own Account, 15. an Odour of a sweet smell, a Sacrifice acceptable, and well pleasing to God; And my God shall supply all your Need, 19. according to his Riches in Glory, by Christ Jesus; And 21. the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Mercy of God 20. our Father, and Blessing of the holy Spirit, be with you all; Unto which God and our Father be Glory for ever and for ever. *Amen*, and *Amen*.



L O N D O N,

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